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Country programme outline for Nigeria (2003-2007)*

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* The collection and analysis of current data required to present the Executive Board with the most up-to-date information has delayed submission of the present document.

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Introduction

1. The first country programme outline builds on the first country cooperation framework (CCF) for Nigeria (1997-2002). It emphasizes the strategic response of UNDP to national challenges contained in the Government's economic policy document (1999-2003), the national programme on governance for sustainable human development, the national poverty eradication programme, the HIV/AIDS emergency action plan and the draft interim Poverty-Reduction Strategy Paper as well as explicit priorities set out by the President's dialogue with the donor community in September 2001. The priorities and strategies of the country programme correspond to the core areas of assistance agreed upon by the United Nations Country Team and national partners as reflected in the common country assessment (CCA) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) (2002-2007). They reflect UNDP practice areas and the Millennium development goals (MDGs). The country programme is essentially the product of extensive consultations and the active participation of key development partners including the government, the UN Country Team, civil society, the private sector and donor agencies. The priorities and strategies of the country programme are in line with the democratically elected government's commitment to good governance and poverty reduction.

I. Situation analysis

2. Nigeria, which has an estimated population of 120 million people and rich natural resources is a key player in the sociopolitical and economic development of the West African sub region and sub-Saharan Africa. Average growth in real gross domestic product (GDP) from 1990-2000 is, however, estimated at about 2 per cent with a population growth rate of 2.83 per cent. The rate of inflation is currently about 19 per cent with high lending rates of between 30-35 per cent and unstable exchange rates. The liberalization of oil prices was accompanied by increases in the pump price of fuel, leading to a rise in the cost of production and further weakening of the productive sector. This is expected to result in a decline in capacity utilization in the industrial sector and an exacerbation of the already high unemployment rates. The national debt in 1995 was $35 billion. However, with debt rescheduling, it declined to $28.6 billion in 2001. External debt as a percentage of national debt is about 53 per cent in 2001. The Human Development Report 2001 ranked Nigeria 136 out of 162 countries.

3. Socio-economic indicators are generally very low. Adult literacy rate is 48.9 per cent (female and male literacy rates are 40.3 per cent and 58 per cent respectively), maternal mortality rate is as high at 704 per 100,000 live births while infant and under mortality rates are estimated at 105 per 1000 live births and 178 per 1000 live births respectively. Thirty per cent of teenage girls 15–19 years are mothers or pregnant with their first child. The HIV prevalence rate among adult Nigerians (15-49 years old)is reported to have increased from 1.8 per cent in 1991 to 5.4 per cent in 1999 and 5.8 per cent in 2001. Forty-six per cent of the population do not have access to safe drinking water while 47.2 per cent lack access to adequate sanitation. Food shortages and poor access to financial and productive assets especially among the youth and women groups have continued to retard socio-economic progress. Over 40per cent of the population is food insecure while about 70per cent of the population live below the poverty line. Furthermore, Nigeria has not been able to derive maximamum benefit from the global revolution in information and communication technology ICT.

4. The first CCF was implemented in a very difficult and often volatile political environment, which includes the set backs suffered by most nascent democracies as they struggle to consolidate the democratization process and the periodic cases of ethnic and religious violence precipitated by opportunistic politicians for short-term political advantage. Overall, the issues of national peace, stability and social cohesion in Nigeria are no greater threats to its survival than those being experienced by equally large, democratic and heterogeneous countries.

II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

5. The first CCF focused on four programme areas: the management of socio-economic development; job creation and sustainable livelihoods; social development; sustainable agriculture, environment and rural development. The mid-term review of the CCF recognized the catalytic role of the programme initiatives in support of Nigeria's effort to reduce poverty through people-centred policies, strategies and actions. Major contributions of UNDP during the first

CCF include enhanced policy advisory services to the Government at the highest level; support to national policy formulation; and networking with government and development partners for coordinated development assistance. Significant results include: the generation of 37,000 jobs at the grass-roots level; improved capacities in the management of development; establishment and strengthening of 243 skills-development centres which provided skills training for artisans and youths in sustainable livelihood skills; access to basic social services with 60 per cent of the beneficiaries being women; 250 health centres renovated and equipped; and the provision of information on gender and HIV/AIDS.

6. Notwithstanding these accomplishments, certain challenges constrained the achievement of maximum impact: the programme did not cover the whole country; frequent changes of focal point officers in implementing agencies resulted in implementation bottlenecks; and the participatory approach adopted was time-consuming. The multiple structures put in place to ensure accountability and the wholesale adoption of national execution without carefully appraising its suitability to each programme also constrained programme implementation and delivery. Following the 1999 evaluation of national execution, there is a need for further evaluation of their modality to establish lessons learned and to explore the use of other modalities such as direct execution for the future.

7. Several lessons can be learned from the implementation of the first CCF. First, the participatory-development approach enhanced the national ownership of the programme and resource mobilization efforts. Second, the decentralized programme implementation and management approach also helped to build capacity at the State, local government and community levels for development management, and increased both efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery process. Third, pilot initiatives generated interest and led to State and other development partners replicating best practices. Finally, the CCF programmes also demonstrated that UNDP is an effective development partner at the upstream level, while still having a positive impact on down-stream activities.

III. Proposed programme

8. In view of the foregoing and in consonance with the priority themes and cooperation strategy of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) the National Poverty Eradication programme (NAPEP), the Interim Poverty-Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP), and the Millenium development goals, the new country programme will focus on three major areas: governance and human rights, poverty eradication, and HIV/AIDS. Information and communication technology (ITC) will be a cross-cutting theme, while gender issues will be mainstreamed so that at least 50 per cent of the target beneficiaries will be women. At the request of the Government, high level advisory services will be provided in the programme areas. The National Human Development Report will be used as an advocacy tool to reinforce the programme objectives.

Governance and human rights programme

9. The challenges to establish and maintain a sustainable democracy include strengthening the capacity of various democratic institutions to uphold the rule of law, promoting human rights and developing public administration systems that are transparent and accountable and have the required skills and resources for effective service delivery. The programme focus includes: (a) strengthening national capacities to coordinate governance policies and programmes at federal, state and community levels; (b) strengthening the capacities of anti-corruption agencies and creating a wider coalition with civil society in the fight against corruption; (c) providing necessary support to the judiciary for expediting legal processes; (d) improving awareness and knowledge of human rights by law-enforcement agencies and the public at large and strengthening institutions charged with upholding human rights and the rule of law for the effective monitoring and redressing of human rights violations; (e) mainstreaming conflict prevention, mitigation and management through preventive development, including employment creation for the youth in volatile areas; an equitable distribution of resources; building capacities in conflict analysis, prevention, management and resolution by government agencies, private sector and civil society; and (f) enhancing national connectivity and the use of ICT as a development planning tool.

10. Expected results from the programme include reduction in institutionalized corruption, improved accountability and transparency in the utilization of development resources; a strengthened coalition to fight corruption in a more effective manner in all sectors; an enhanced capacity of the judiciary to dispense justice in an expeditious manner and to uphold human rights; improved awareness of the general public in defense of their human rights; improved early warning mechanisms for detecting conflicts; and improved skills for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts; and the use of ICT as a development planning tool at the federal, state and local levels.

Poverty eradication programme

11. The programme seeks to reduce poverty levels and improve the quality of life of Nigerians through strategic, well coordinated policy and implementation initiatives, and through the increased participation of women, youth and other vulnerable groups in economic and social development processes. The goals will be to: (a) support capacity-building of national institutions responsible for poverty eradication such as the national poverty eradication programme ; (b) expand and reinforce the skills development programme, including for business and entrepreneurship development; (c) strengthen the micro-finance institutions and use them for financial intermediation for the development of micro, small and medium enterprises; (d) strengthen the capacity of the National Information Technology Development Agency to develop an information technology infrastructure to serve as the national backbone for ICT and to promote ICT in schools and colleges in the six geo-political zones of the country.; and (e) provide advisory services and capacity-building for the promotion of sustainable environmental management and alternative energy to improve the lives of the poor.

12. It is expected that the programme will lead to a significant increase in the proportion of women, youth and other vulnerable groups in productive economic activities and participation in social processes; strengthened national capacities for policy and programme implementation; enhanced agricultural production for sustainable food security; adoption of ICT for poverty eradication; at least three Zero Emissions Research and Initiatives (ZERI) pilot projects in different ecological zones would be implemented; and widespread adoption of alternative renewable energy technologies and better management of natural resources.

HIV/AIDS programme

13. This programme will focus on the following with special emphasis on the most affected zones: (a) *advocacy and policy for HIV/AIDS:* in close collaboration with its development partners such as the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UNDP will promote and facilitate the implementation of State HIV/AIDS emergency action plans developed under the first CCF. A national human development report will be prepared with HIV/AIDS as the theme; (b) *Preventive interventions targeted at high risk population:* HIV/AIDS/gender education will be mainstreamed to promote behavioural change through integrating education into community poverty-reduction projects, life skills and youth empowerment for out-of-school youths (other partners are targeting in-school programmes). Provision of life and survival skills for people living with HIV/AIDS and people affected by AIDS will be another focus; and (c) *Support for the implementation of the national ICT policy: to increase the* use of ITC as an advocacy tool for HIV/AIDS education and awareness-raising activities.

14. The intended results include enhanced awareness of the development impact of HIV/AIDS; behavioural change among the high-risk population; reduction of the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate; improvedcoping mechanisms for people living with HIV/AIDS and people affected by AIDS; and strengthened coordination among UNAIDS co-sponsors and their partners. ICT used as an advocacy tool for HIV/AIDS education and awareness raising.

IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

15. National execution is the preferred implementation modality for the new country programme. The National Planning Commission has statutory responsibility for the coordination and management of donor resources and will be the coordinating government agency for the implementation of the country programme. Linkages and synergy among the programme activities will be ensured to achieve maximum impact. Close collaboration and strategic partnerships will be forged with other development partners in Nigeria. The application of result-based management (RBM) outcome

indicators, including associated baselines and targets, has been agreed with the Government and other key stakeholders. The RBM tools and participatory assessment methods will be used in the monitoring and evaluation of programme management and outcomes. Other evaluations/reviews envisaged in the new evaluation guidelines and in the UNDAF will also be undertaken.

16. The National Partnership Forum and the Human Development Network (HDN) are initiatives established to make UNDP a key player in development thinking and policy dialogue especially on issues relevant to the three practice areas/programmes of the country programme. They will be the frameworks through which sensitization and advocacy activities needed to create awareness for resource mobilization will be carried out. The Human Development Fund, government local cost-sharing mechanisms and thematic trust funds are instruments for channeling resources mobilized through the partnership activities under the National Partnership Forum and the Human Development Network. These frameworks will operationalize the Secretary-General's global compact at the country level.

ANNEX : Results and resources framework

Strategic Areas of Support	Intended Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Outputs	Output indicators	Resources by Strategic Areas of Support
Governance and Human rights	Democratic culture institutionalized, knowledge and respect for human rights improved and institutional corruption reduced.	1. Increased public awareness of human rights, treaties and norms. 2. Effective ombudsman and other human rights oversight bodies 3. Improved efficiency, accountability and transparency in the civil service. 4. Effective Government ownership of the mobilization and management of external resources flow. 5. Improved environment for socio-economic development through conflict management.	1. Institutional capacities for political and economic governance strengthened. 2. Improved skills for conflict pr management and resolution. 3. Judges trained to handle corruption cases. 4. NHRC strengthen to investigate and redress Human Rights violation cases 5. ICT advocacy for good governance and development management. 6. National backbone for ICT developed 7. Use of ICT as a development planning and advocacy promoted.	• *ICPC, NHRC, NICR, and NGOS trained and equipped.* • *Reduction in conflict and institutional corruption* • *Improved coordination of national governance policy and programmes.* • *Expedient handling of corrupt law cases* • *Number of cases investigated and redressed* • *At least 3 NHDR published.* • *Number of Federal, State and LGAs connected with ICT.*	GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS: **Regular Resources:** US$11,556,600 **Other Resources:** Govt. Cost Sharing: US$5,662,000 Third Party Cost Sharing: US$150,000 Trust Fund & Others US$2,477,700
Poverty Eradication	Significant progress toward halving poverty by 50% by year 2015	1. Improved access of at least 2000 poor families to productive assets and credit. 2.Increased capacity of at least 50,000 poor for sustainable self-employment.	1. Capacities of key poverty reduction implementing agencies strengthened. 2. Policies and Strategies for poverty alleviation supported. 3. Access to productive resources and basic social services enhanced	• *NAPEP, States and LGA agencies trained and equipped* • *States assisted in developing their poverty reduction strategies and action plans.* • *30 Additional Skill Centres per year established* • *50 women cooperative societies access credit.* • *37. Micro finance institutions trained and supported* *Integrated community development projects replicated in 500 communities.*	**POVERTY:** Regular Resources: US$15,312,500 **Other Resources:** Govt. Cost Sharing: US$6,927,150 Third Party Cost Sharing: US$198,750 Trust Fund & Others US$4,032,950

Strategic Areas of Support	Intended Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Outputs	Output indicators	Resources by Strategic Areas of Support
	Promotion of sustainable environmental management and adoption of alternative energy sources.	1. Improved national capacity to monitor environmental conditions and trends and to access policy performance in promoting environmentally sustainability. 2. Improved capacity of local authorities, community-based groups and private sector in environmental management and sustainable energy development.	1. ZERI methodology adopted and implemented. 2. Sustainable renewable energy promoted. 3. Capacity of States for planning, analysis and monitoring environmental sustainability strengthened. 4. National capacity for sustainable cities strengthened. 5. Capacity of NITDA strengthened to implement ICT policy. 6. ICT capacity of in schools and communities in the 6 geo-political zones strengthened.	• *Three (3) ZERI centers established in 3 ecological zones.* • *Alternative energy sources introduced in 24 states* • *37 SEPAs strengthened.* • *6 pilot sustainable cities programme implemented* • *NITDA equipped and staff trained.* • *3 Internet cafes established.* • *Number of schools and communities connected.*	ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY: **Regular Resources:** US$5,104,170 **Other Resources:** Govt. Cost Sharing: US$2,309,050 Third Party Cost Sharing: US$66,250 Trust Fund & Others US$1,344,320
HIV/AIDS	Reduction in prevalence and impact of HIV AIDS.	1 National development plans, poverty eradication strategies and budgetary allocations address the impact of HIV/AIDS on development and poverty eradication 2. Awareness creation at the community level through special information education and communication (IEC) for prevention of HIV/AIDS.	1. Institutional capacity to plan and implement multi-sectoral strategies strengthened. 2. NHDR focusing on IV/AIDS prepared. 3. 37 States' HIV/AIDS emergency action plans implemented. 4. Life and survival skills provided for youths and PLWHA/PABA. 5. Use ICT as advocacy tool for HIV/AIDS education and awareness campaign.	• *37 States supported to implement HEAP* • *HIV/AIDS/Gender education mainstreamed in 500 community projects.* • *500 school youth equipped with live skills* • *NHDR on HIV/AIDS published and used as advocacy too* • *100 NGO/Groups trained as trainers.* • *Number awareness programmes using ICT*	HIV/AIDS: **Regular Resources:** US$6,548,740 **Other Resources:** Govt. Cost Sharing: US$641,800 Third Party Cost Sharing: US$85,000 Trust Fund & Others US$404,030